NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO NOV. 15.

BY TRADQUAPH TO THE TRIPUPE.

States.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE CASE OF THE RAPPABANNOCK.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866-Evening. In the case of the ex-rebel craiser Rappahannock seized for the United States, the Admiralty Court has decided that Coleman is entitled to her possession.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1866-Noon. The Rebel bond-holders are about bringing their case under the notice of the British Government as a set-off against the Alabama claims of the United

Bauseaus, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866. The King opened the Belgium Chambers yesterday In his speech he took occasion to allude to the friendly relations with all the great powers, and asserted that a strict neutrality should be observed.

ITALY.

THE ROMANS PREPARED TO VOTE FOR ANNEXATION

TO ITALY. London, Thursday, Nov. 15-noon. It is reported that when the French troops evacuate Rome, the Romans will immediately vote in favor of being annexed to Italy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTER. LONDON, Nov. 14.-The bark James E. Brett, from Shields for New-Orleans, has arrived at Queenstown, having been dan

ARRIVALS OUT. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14 .- The steamship Helwitia, from New-York Oct. 31, touched here en route to Liverpool to-day. SCUTHAMPTON, Nev. 14-Evening.—The steamships Alle-mannia and Hermann, from New York Nev. 3, arrived here this QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 15-Noon.-The steamship City of Lor een, from New-York, Nov. 3, touched here to-day, en

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. rregular. The sales to-day have been 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14-Evening.-The Cotton market is dull and prices have declined id. The sales to-day have aggregated 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14jd. LIVERICOL, Nov. 15-Noon.—The Cotton market openedul, and prices have declined fully id. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. The estimated day's sales are 7,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. The Breadstuff market is firm. LIVERPOOL TALLOW MARKET.

LONDON, Nev. 14.—The money market is more firm. Consols have advanced to 50 for money. The following are the current quotations of United States securities : United States 5-20s, 692: Erie shares, 514: Illinois Central, 78.

Lendon, Nov. 14-Evening.-Consols for money, 90; Eric theres, 51; Illineis Central, 78; United States 5-20s, 70. LONDON, Nov. 15-noon,-The money market is firm. Console AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the opening prices of American scenrities Five twenties, 704: Eric Railroad, 514; Illinois Central, 78.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ITALY. THE PLEBISCITO IN VENETIA.

Prom Our Special Correspondent.

Venetia, at one leap, has sprung from a servile position to the highest summit of popular freedom. For two days her citizens have been enjoying, to perfect intoxication, the luxury of a free expression of sentiments at the ballot

"Veeliamo Vittore Emanuele il nostre Re L'Italia Unita "We will have Victor Emanuel for our King and a united Italy," has been the rallying cry-in every mouth, posted on every corffer, sung in all manner of lively songs. and heart moving airs, mingling in loud vivas rousing the echoes in every campo and callie, and canal of ancient Venice.

11 Q 11 4 Venetian "Plebiscito." Merely a plain "Yes" with no "if's" nor " ands." No qualifying expressions are allowed to be written or printed on the little white billet, upon which is inscribed the plain verdict of the people to-day. What may be the hidden thoughts of a large party, whose feelings are strongly Republican, I will not

whose feelings are strongly Republican, I will not undertake to unravel. But first "we will have the King, a Constitutional Government, a United Italy," these are the universal sentiments as expressed by these two days of the timestexcitement and rejoicing. The first day of the "Plebiscito" was on Sabbath, and of course the most execiting of the two days of voting, as Sanday is a leisure day in this part of the world—the gayest of the week in Venice—a "Feste" for the poor people in which they say "Mass" in their churches in the morning and get happy at the chear wine shops the balance of the day, and in the evening gather into the Cappos to finish the "services," while the better class after a day of general relaxation and enjoyment seek the Plama and Cafes for their evening's entertainment.

Tie morning bours were enlivened with music and a gorgous display of flags, banners, and colors and devices of very description; the narrow streets everywhere had the ppearance of triumphal arches, the flags projecting from the windows and balconies on either side almost tooning each other. Processions, of all classes of both sex, formed everywhere, and, marching to lively airs of fife and drum, shouled their chorus of "Si! Si!" drawn out imusical notes measured by regular step, ever and anothursting out into a grand "Si!" as the climax of all the repressions of Joy they seemed this day capable of imaging.

At 2 oclock a procession of the National Guard.

out imusical notes measured by regular step, ever and anothursting out into a grand "Si!" as the climar of all the spressions of joy they seemed this day capable of imaging.

At 2 colock a procession of the National Goard, preceed by their band of music, arrived on the erowded plazzaami, marching rapidly across the grand entrance of the heal palace, formed a line through which ladies with the attendant gentlemen and ladies without escort were inved to enter the courtyard of the palace, which was socialled, as well as the immense corridors, balconies, Gitz's Stairway, windows and every accessible point, fro the pavement of the court to the roof of the grand old alace. Never since my residence in Venice has there ppeared such a dibular of beauty and dress. Elegant wosen and noble men werk cathered in this old historic edite, fully realizing the impresance of the create about to trappire, which, by a popular section, should sace the sampon the charter of their liberts—obtained after a longard patient waiting and hoping, of harp than half a century, ennobled by one of the grandest straggles of modern time in the recontion of 1848, and realizable of modern time in the recontion of 1848, and realizable to the covering whorty of 1866. A more intelligent assembling of people it has faver been my privilege to sactifier in America, Europe fully alive to the important draim in which size, together with all Italy, were actors to day—realizing that one of the most important eras in the history of Europe was being written in their acts, and dignified by a remains of this election.

Addry priest from a balcowy, near the front entrance, and in a few short, terse sentences, explained the issues of the spirit of the day, he placed firmely in their acts, and control force and effect to their action. At the close of these addresses, a lady stepped forward upon one of the popular with the people. At the opposite was of the court, a and in a few short, terse sentences, explained the issues of these addresses and fine of the immense

rights" from these noble women who, in this crowning act of their lives, gave such a powerful moral impetus to a just cause as to carry an election with a mjority unrecorded in the history of any election since organized governments have bad an existence. In all this happy day, when every one was perfectly wild with enthusiasm, not one incident occurred to mar its joy. In all my walks through the city, I could not find a single person who showed the effects of intoxication—no harsh language against their old masters—no coarse harangues nor vile language which in more favored lands disgusts the better portion of community, and keeps many away from the polls whose inducence is needed to sustain a proper decorum among the lower classes. It is all to be credited to the fact of the presence of the large numbers of the best portion of Venetian society, both male and female, who considered it their duty to give their personal influence and attendance throughout the day at all the public places and at the polls.

The election was conducted after the New-England

ence and attendance throughout the day at all the public places and at the polis.

The election was conducted after the New-England style. A record of all the names of the residents of each "sisteri" or church district was taken, previously, by the priests of the sections, and revised at the desire of the people by a second committee consisting of half clergy and half citizens, as the people have not the fullest confidence in the holy priesthood of St. Peter; this register included all the names of persons of proper age and who had never suffered imprisonment for crime, no social or property qualifications being required.

At each poll or voting place, a squad of National Guards were stationed, and at the most a band of music. Everyone seemed most desirous of asserting his manhood by casting his freeman's rote, and although two days were allowed for the "Plebiscito," yet the large majority of votes were cast the first day.

Prominent among the numerous handbills posted at the corners of the streets were: "Remember the Plebiscito of 1848!" "No man is a true Italian who does not vote at the Plebiscito!" "To-day we vote for Italian unity!"

The elections were held in the churches and "scuolae" or club-rooms of the prests.

It was a scene of the most touching historic interest to

the Plebiacito?" "To-day we vote for Italian unity?"

The elections were held in the churches and "scuolas" or club-rooms of the priests.

It was a scene of the most touching historic interest to behold the freemen of old Venetia passing through a file of their own citizen-soldiery, self-created, under the portal of the magnificent scuola of "San Rocco," into that grand hall whose lofty walls are decorated with the sublime studies of the great Tintoretto, 18 years of whose life was devoted to the order of the "Frari" in the decoration of this princely edifice. In the midst of this noble hall was a group of earnest men surrounding a table, upon which was the center of attraction, a plain box, into which was being gathered records of more importance and more powerful than the edicts of Emperors or "bulls" of Popes. In those terse expressions was embodied the will of the sorreign people. All Europe is spectator to the scenes being enacted in Venetia to-day. The people feel the responsible position they sustain toward their brethren, not only in Italy, but all over the continent. They are not voting for Victor Emanuel as a man, nor for united Italy alone, but for the idea meorporated therein. The vote means for or against a constitutional government—a gevernment of the people. The idea has become a practical one. It affects the status of all the Governments of the Old World. Will "Europe be all Cossack or all Republican," not, perhaps, the American idea of republicanism, but at least the recognition of the people, mingling with their reverence for their King, a determination to be a recognized power in his government.

A whole week has been consumed in taking and can-

A whole week has been consumed in taking and can-vassing the vote of the different Provinces which form the "Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom;" and on this last day of the week the representatives of the different sections from the Fruil to the Po, and from Peschiera to the Adriatic, have gathered into common council, in the "Safa della Scrutinio" of the Ducal palace and there, in public, canvass the votes of the entire polls. As each representative gives his list, the figures are taken by the Chairman and summed up, and then rising, all the audience standing, he gives each total which is welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. The foreigner cannot avoid noticing the striking resemblance of the gatherings of the Venetian records

gives each total which is welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. The foreigner cannot avoid noticing the striking resemblance of the gatherings of the Venetian people to American audiences. Of course the size of the hall precluded the possibility of admitting the crowd of people who would desire admission. Cards were issued to a select number not exceeding 500 or 600 people, and rarely is it the privilege of any one to behold a nobler group of men and women than that gathered here to-day to selemaize this great act of an enfranchised people.

The Council or Judges of Election were seated upon a raised platform, arraigned in a semicircle; in the center Seguior Tecchio, the Supreme Judge of the Court of Appeals of Venetia, a noble looking man whose general appearance, hightened by a beautiful long white beard, gave him the air of one of the old "Doges" of the "Republic." All the Commissioners from the different provinces were intelligent looking men filled with the spirit of the occasion, gathered as they were under the immense painting of the "Last Judgment" about to declare the final verdict of a free people, they presented a group worthy the pencil of the historic painters of old Venice. It would be uscless for me to attempt the description of the later scenes of this memorable day; it is all, with the events of the week, a matter of history, and will receive the thought and study of those whose duty it is to write in more indeltible lines than that afforded by a daily newspaper, the record of the great eras of national struggles and national existence. Suffice it to say that the declaration of the vote was made at 3 p. m. of October 27, from the balcony of the old Ducal palace fronting out upon the "Piazzetta," to a people wild with enthusiasm, amid cheers and vivas which expressed all the depths of pairotism and love toward their dear united Italy, which a people just escaped from a foreign yoke alone are able to give. people just escaped from a foreign yoke alone are able to

give.

The evening, more brilliant than the day, fairly blazed with illuminations in all the public avenues, while the "Grand Piazza" was a marvel of light and heauty. The figures of the election will reach you long ere this communication arrives. The mere figures of all such elections are very similar, but the great peculiarity of this canvass is expressed in two or three facts, viz.: out of over half a willion of outers envolled on the asphalus of elections. expressed in two or three facts, viz.: out of over half a million of voters enrolled on the schedules of elections, nosity all voted, and only 69 negative votes were cast out of the whole number—many districts reporting no negative and so delinquent voter who had lost his vote. Thus has Venetia evinced her earnestness in her great electoral privilege this week, no sickness nor inability to reach the polls being allowable among this earnest people. Every man must evince his loyalty or disloyalty to the Government. How many elections in America might show a different result were it not for the many excuses which so fasily keep away from the ballot-box the very class of people whose duty it is to give impress to the character of the nation. As I close, Venice is alive with excitement—waving of flags, firing of cannon, and every conceivable demonstration of joy is manifested.

JOHN BRIGHT IN IRELAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE GREAT REFORM CHAMPION-HIS FRIENDS IN DUBLIN-THE BAN-QUET IN THE BOTUNDA-A MAGNIFICENT SCENE-BRILLIANT ORATIONS BY JOHN BRIGHT AND THE O'DONOGHUE-PORCIBLE DENUNCIATIONS OF IRISH MISGOVERNMENT-IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM OF THE ASSEMBLAGE-A DEMONSTRATION OF THE TRADES TO BE HELD IN A PEW DAYS-VISIT OF MR. BRIGHT TO CARDINAL CULLEN, &C., &C.

DUDLIN, Oct. 31, 1866. The visit of John Bright to Ireland, an event long and anxiously looked forward to on this side of the English Channel and scarcely less so on the other, has at length been realized, and realized under circumstances that mark it as one of the most memorable of our times. Mr. Bright has recently been waking the schoes in the land of Bruce and Wallace, greatly to the pleasure and advantage of the un-franchised millions of that land, and no less to the horror of the aristocratic classes, whose wish it is to keep those millions deprived of all political rights and power. It was had enough that he should, in Great Britain, attack the monopoly of political power by "the great families" and denounce the law of primogeniture; bad enough that in those busy and prosperous portions of Her Majesty

manner of man he is whom John Bright marks as his first

friend and especial host in Ireland.

DEFUTATIONS.

On Monday Mr. Bright received some deputations inviting him to an open air demonstration in which the masses of the people would have an opportunity of testifying to him the high regard in which they hold his character and his services to Ireland. This most desirable form of demonstration has, however, been found not free from embarrassments, arising out of the peculiar position of affairs just now in this unfortunate country. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended, and mass meetings are not only discountenanced by the Government, but are regarded with mistrust by the timid citizens of the middle class. Mr. Bright, however, after taking some time to consider, announced on Tuesday morning his intention to attend a mass meeting of the trade and working classes of Dublin in the Rotunda, on Friday next. It is not quite certain that the Government will allow the meeting to take place. Perhaps Mr. Bright wishes to test them on the point.

Perhaps Mr. Bright wishes to test them on the point.

Thesday evening, however, brought forth the great event upon which such intense public interest had been concentrated. A word as to the building in which the banquet took place, the name of which is continually figuring in connection with large meetings in this city of a political, religious, and feature character. At the north end of Sackville-et.—the finest street in Europe, if King Georgs the Fourth spoke truly—stands the well-known and far-famed Rotunda. It is a large edifice, of modern architectural pretensions, containing a number of halls, rooms, &c., suitable for public entertainments, and let out for such purposes by the trustees of a neighboring hospital, whose revenues are mainly derived from this source. The principal portion of the building—that from which the whole takes its name—is a splendid circular hall of any the suitable for public entertainment, and the city—the banquet to Mr. Bright took place. It has been the seen of many a brillian of ing. Younteers of 1782, the last heterably of Grattan and Lord Charlemont, held some of their most metnorshie councils within its wall; during the anti-Union agitation of 1890 it was largely made use of; so, also, it was during the long struggle for Catholic emancipation; within the Round Room" the famous "Declaration" of Irish Protestant gentlemen, londs and commoners, was adopted in favor of that measure of justice. During O'Council's Repeal agitation the meetings and banquets and levees held in the Rotunds were numerous, and one of those assemblies, a banquet of the "32 Club," at which all the members appeared in their handsome uniform of green and gold, was accounted a particularly spicndid aflair. But rarely bas there been seen under the roof of the historic "Round Room" among the contrained by the contrained of the tables to guide the ticket holders to their seat, and the contrained of the co

gature which can remain calm, unmoved, imperturbable in the midst of such scenes, all I can say is that we in Ireland know nothing of it.

I may mention that one end of the gallery, that immediately on the left of the dair, was set apart for the lady members of the families of the gentlemen comprising the committee; among the fair occupants being Medame O'Donoghus, Lady Power, Lady O'Loughlin, Lady Gray, Mrs. MoSwiney, the honorable Misses Southwell, &c. There was, moreover, one other witness of the festive scene—a guest whose presence was full of touching interest for all who knew him. Seated modestly in a retired place close by the dair, declining a seat upon it, was the son of the late lamented John B. Dillon, a gentle and amisable how of about 17 years. It needed not a glance at his thoughtful face as he gazed silently on the scene—round him, to recall the name of his nobel-hearted father—the originater and leader of the movement to entertain John Bright—struck down ere he could behold this magnificent realization of his cherished wishes.

THE O'DONOGHUE.

around him, to recall the name of his noble-hearted father—the originator and leader of the movement to entertain John Bright—struck down ere he could behold this magnificent realization of his cherished wishes.

Six o'clock was the time appointed for dinner; and once that hour had chimed, the company watched narrowly each arrival, expecting every moment to see the guest of the evening make his appearance. His entrance, and that of the O'Donoghue, into the room at about 4j o'clock, was the signal for a loud and prolonged burst of cheering. The guest and apeakers having taken their seats on the raised dais, the work of supplying the "inner man" commenced, and for nearly an hour it wout on in good earnest. Fearful was the clatter of knives and forks, plates and glasses, but a stringed band, located in one ond of the gallery, considerately set to the execution of dance music in their most pronounced atyle, and this contrivance somewhat harmonized and sabdued the awful din. The noise subsided by degrees, grace was said by a reverend clergyman on the dais, and the O'Donoghue, as Chairman, rose to propose the toests. He gave first "The Queen,' prefacing, it with a few appropriate remarks, then "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Roval family," without any remark at all, and then "The People, the true source of all political power," to which he spoke briefly. The latter toast was loudly applauded; the former ones—which are ticklish ground in Irisk popular assemblies, and which durst not be proposed where the democratic element is strongly represented—were well received. I noticed but a few persons refusing to honor them. Thus he came to the chief toast of the evening, and set about proposing it in a speech worthy of the occapion. And an eloquent and highly effective speaker the came to the chief toast of the evening and set about proposing it in a speech worthy of the occapioned while the sum of the second proposing it is a speech worthy of the occapioned while the second proposing the second proposing the second Server to suppose the charter of their libers, — chained after a longer paint withing and holying of the paint withing and the paint within the case should that be considered that the case should that be considered that the paint within the paint wit

were sudible in the remotest parts of the room. As to his address, it was, in a word, magnificent. It electrified the assembly. Every few sentences, and sometimes each sentence of a whole series, brought forth rapturous outbursts of approbation. He told home truths, and the people recognized them; he drew the moral of the facts, and it was what had lain in the heart of every man of them. The sympathy between the speaker and his audience was complete. Taken bit by bit, his speech was wonderfully able and effective; taken as a whole, its beauty and power are increased a hundredfold, He spoke from no narrow besis; he srgued upon no selection of exceptional facts which taken spart from their historical context might be warped from their true meaning; but he spoke with the whole course of Anglo-Irish history before his mental vision; with a full and accurate knowledge of the working of the British Government for 500 years, and the results thereby produced. His statements were incontrovertible, and if his conclusions were in any degree at fault, it was not that they were over severe against the English rulers of Ireland, but that they did not take sufficient account of the national aspirations of the Irish people. But he had burning denunciations for their wrongs, deep sympathy for their sufferings, and an honest appreciation of the relation between their profound discontent and the system of rule to which they have so long been subjected. He knew that the Irish people distrust and hate England, and that they look with hope and confidence to the great free land of the West. The following beautiful passage in his speech elucited a tremendous burst of applause, which was renewed and repeated geveral tinges:

I wish to refer to a letter which I received a few days ago from a most influential citizen of Dublin. He told me that be believed a term large portion of what he called the poor, among Irishmen, sympethized with any scheme or any proposition that was adverse to the Imperial Government. Well he said further, that t

NEW-YORK DAILY

but of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and all the chief towns of Great Britain.

The Torky Press.

To-day our local tory organs are doing all they can to vituperate the great reformer: but they make a very poor hand of the business. The idea of medding in the slightest degree with the inveterate abuses which they call "the rights of property" sets them frantic, and their madness is intensified when the idea of touching the church establishment is superadded to it. But those iniquities thus be swept away, one way or another, before material prespectly or political contentment can be known in this country. One great benefit which Ireland will derive from Mr. Bright's speech is that it will powerfully aid to earry this conviction to the minds of a large class of men who need to be truly informed on the condition of this country and who have no opportunity of receiving such information through the criticary channels of Irish intelligence. Even in America there are perhaps, men who have a notion that all the talk they hear about Irish grievances is the mere clap-trap of windy agitators, the baseless complaints of a weak but clanorous race. This speech will help to undeceive them, and to acquaint them with the fact that there is no people on the face of the carth who are bound down by grievances more real and oppressive. And so is good work done for Ireland by the great-hearted Englishman, John Bright.

This morning a deputation from the Cork Farmers' Club waited on Mr. Bright to present him with an address, expressing approval of his views on the land question. In it they declare that his principles if applied in Ireland would fill the country with a prosperous and happy farming class, while at the same time the owners or the soil would be assetly benefited. Mr. Bright received the deputation very cordially, and replied to them is suitable

would be ras'ly benefited. Mr. Bright received the deputation very cordially, and replied to them in suitable terms.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS OF MR. BRIGHT.

To-day Mr. Bright was introduced by the O'Donohue
to his Eminence, Cardinal Cullen, who received the distinguished gentleman in the most genial and kindly manmer. Their interview was a long and most arrecable one.
Mr. Bright then paid a visit of condolence to the widow
of John B. Dillon, a kindly and graceful act, for which
the Irish public will feel grateful to him. So much for his
movements up to this time. The mail for America closes
to-night, so that this letter must here conclude. By the
next mail you shall hear more of Mr. Bright and his
friends in this unfortunate but yet genial and hopeful
land.

land.
P. S.—Let me add that the most accurate of all the published reports of Mr. Bright's speech that have come under my notice is that of The Dubin Freeman's Journal, copies of which I send herewith. That supplied to the London papers by telegraph is not nearly so good.

ACCIDENTS.

THE RAILBOAD ACCIDENT NEAR ERIE, PA. ERIE, Pa. Nov. 14 .- An inquest was held this morning on the bodies of those killed in the late railroad accident. The evidence was simply a recapitulation of what I telegraphed yesterday; the jury found as their verdict that the cause of death was the removal of two rails on the main track about 10 or 15 minutes before the arrival of the day express from Buffalo, gothe West, and in not replacing and rails, or new ones, in time for the train to pass over—the result of gross care-lessness, without excuse, on the part of Jas. Mahony, the foreman in charge of the track, and workmen, he being about part of the afternoon, having no correct time, and being without a signal flag for the purpose of signaling the stoppage of trains. And the inquest advocable to after find the conductor and engineer of the train free from all blazes, and the officers of said railroad sompany culpable in not employing officient men as track-layers, and furnishing them with flags and instructions to signal and stop trains in all cases of danger.

The following names of injured are additional to those telegraphed last light:

Mr. M. Brown, Roohester; bruised about the head and breast; his sen, aged 12 or 13, has his right foot badly aprained. Francis Mran, from Austin, head out.

Patrick Rounce, from New York, very badly hurt about the head; supposed separation of the frontal bone.

W. B. Graten, from Worthington, Ohio; soaip cut and right foot severely sprained.

John Doshoe, Mew York, face cut and body injured. morning on the bodies of those killed in the late railroad acci

injured.

John Douthos, New York, face cut and body injured.

Robert Linch, New York, scalp cut and face badly muti-

ated.

Margaret jerrynote. Bochester, injured in hand; her little
on had his cellp cut.
A gentlegan, name unknown, had his right arm injured.
Charles Bocherah, Plymouth, Rich Co., Ohio, had his leg hurt

Charles Boberah, Plymosts, Rob Co., Onco, had he see nortalightly.

Mrs. Wes. Buffalo, budly injured; will not recover.

E. S. Robnson, Springfield, Mass., head, slight.

M. O. Robnson, Springfield, Mass., head, slight.

J. H. Lesiy, New York, badly injured in head and face.
John Hart, in head, broast and hand; also a married daughter of Mr., Burst and her two children, all slight.

A number were slightly injured, who left before their names could be assertained.

After the rendering of the verdict, James Mahony was arrested on a marrant issued by the District-Attorney. Public feeling to makers against him.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

THE FENIANS.

THE PRESENT COURT TO ADJOURN ON SATURDAY. TOBONTO, C. W., Nov. 15.—The Fenian trials, which have occupied the attention of the Court during the past 11 days, will close temporarily on Saturday next, as the Court will not sit during the term. It was at first sup-

Court will not all during the term. It was at airst supposed that such of the prisoners as had not been brought to trial before the Court rose would have to await their trials at the January Assizes; but it is probable an arrangement will be made by which they will be brought before a Court sooner. A special commission is expected to issue in a few days for holding these trials immediately after the term closes, a fortuight from next Monday. It will be Mr. Justice Haggerty's turn to take up the business at that time.

mess at that time.

Two Fenians were discharged from custody yesterday, sufficient evidence to place them on trial not being forth-coming, and two more will be discharged to-day for simi-

ESCAPE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—A Toronto special dispatch to The Express gives the particulars of the escape of Ryall, the Fenian prisoner, from jail. In turning Queen's evidence,

Fenian prisoner, from jail. In turning Queen's evidence, he was given greater freedom and permitted to sleep in the chapel with the turnkey. Last night he retired to bed at the usual hour, and at 2:10 this morning he was seen lying in bed, as usual, with his clothes on. At 3:20, one of the turnkeys had occasion to go up stairs, when he found Ryall non est. Other turnkeys were immediately aroused, and the police were immediately notified.

The escape was effected in so daring a manner that he must have had as accomplice to assist him. From an examination of the gurroundings, it appears that Ryall, after leaving the chapel, went down stairs to the next flat, and entered a room used for the storage of bedding, &c. He then took a heavy tick mattress out, tore it into strips, and made has way to the door on the third flat, which gave exit to the open air on the east side. This door was about 30 feet from the ground, and was strongly fastened. Ryall had provided himself with an iron bar, with which he wrenched open the door, and, after tying the manufactured rope to a portion of the woodwork on that flat, lowered himself down into what is known as the outer yard, and escaped through a fence on the east side, which is in a very dilandidated condition. the outer yard, and escaped through a fence on the east side, which is in a very dilapidated condition.

CITY FENIANISM.

MEETING ON BEHALP OF IRISH LIBERTY, IRISHMEN, AND IRISH INDEPENDENCE. A very enthusiastic meeting of the Wolf Tone Cir-ie was held last evening in the Assembly Rooms, corner of first-ave, and Twenty-second-st. Mr. P. Cooney, the Chief-enter, occupied the chair, and stated the objects of the meet-

First ave. and Twenty-second-st. Mr. P. Cooney, the Chief Center, occupied the chair, and stated the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Archdeacon made a lengthy address upon the sufferings and privations of the Irish people. He had traveled over the United States and through classic Scotland, but never did he meet any country to compare with his own, and he belonged to the wildrest of all Ireland-his beloved Connaught.

Senator A. L. Morrison was the next speaker. He said they were now on the crisis of another epoch in the history of Ireland, when that levely country would soon be wrested from the grasp of tyrannical Britain and oppression. The speaker then went on to speak of the kindness of America and American people. Notwithstanding the persecutions they had suffered, they were never before fit for freedom. He said that when he went to Ireland, in 1848, he was arrested and stack in a British dungeon. He could never forget that venerable old grayheaded men uncovered their houry heads to such puppies of police of the constabulary force and such like wretched objects of humanity. (Great appinuse.) There was, he said, a great object in coming to live in America. Here they learned to be men and to stand erect; and he believed God had sent them to America for some good purpose. They had come to propagate the Catholic religion and learn to be freemen. [Applause.] The speaker then dillated on the American character, and passed a high enloquium on the men of 17%; how that they had taught Irasbmen Ireedom, and how to appreciate and vindicate that freedom. Mr. Morrison then spoke of what Ireland would be in 20 years—the hands of the tyrannical misruler and enemy. There were enough men in the Sixth Ward of New York to crush the Irish deepot and trampler of their literities. He called on them to go to work like men of Irish heart, Irish valor and Jirish people. He said "We will go to Canada, to Buffalo, all through, and that without danger."

A voice—"Will we be allowed to go this time without meddlesome interfering to the p

A voice—"Will we be known to go some interfering !"

Mr. Morrison—" I believe we will be free from all neutrality laws to keep us back at the next meeting of the Senate." He supposed they all knew H. J. Kaymond and the part he took against them. A voice—"The little villain—and in spite of all the attempts of the little villain—and in spite of all the attempts of the little villain or President Johnson we will wipe the neutrality laws out of the books of the Senate."

[Loud cheers].

The speaker was followed by Gen. Spear, and other speaker who spoke in a similar strain, after which the meeting adjourned, after taking the names of those who volunteered their services to go to fight in Ireland when called on.

BALTIMORE.

SURRENDER OF THE OLD POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.— Messrs. Hindes and Woods, the old Board of Police Commissioners, formally surrendered everything this morning to the new Commissioners, who have fully entered on their duties at the Commissioners' office, where they are to-day receiving numerous applica-

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

MERTING IN ITS PAYOR AT CAMDEN, N. J .-- AD-DRESSES BY JAMES M. SCOVEL AND OTHERS.

olored people in favor of Impartial Suffrage was addressed by the Hon. James M. Scovel, Calvin Pepper, eaq., and Judge Van Vleet of Texas, at Cauden, N. J.. last night. The meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for universal suffrage and Senator Scovel.

MEXICO.

THE FRENCH PLEET LEFT ACAPULCO-THE CAPTURE OF OAXACA CONFIRMED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Letters from Gens. Alvarez and Disz, via Acapulco to Nov. 5, state that four vessels of the French fleet had left that port. The garrison consists of 100 men.

The news of the capture of Oaxaca by the Liberals is

rice news or the capture of Oaara by the Property of the French fleet had proceeded from Acapulco to Masatlan, to withdraw the French troops from the latter place and carry them to San Blas.

Gen. Alvarez has fixed his headquarters three miles from

Acapulco, which place he expected soon to capture, having received from San Francisco a battery of rifled cannon, accompanied by 12 American veteran gunners.

MORMON PERSECUTION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. McLeod, Editor of The Sait Lake Vidette, who was deterred from returning to Utah by the assassination of Dr. Robinson, has arrived here, and will return and lecture upon the subject of the insecurity of life and property of Gentiles in Utah. He will also lecture on the same subject throughout the North and East, with a view of interesting the people generally in this matter, and procuring the interposition of the Government in behalf of the persecuted citizens of the territors.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE CONVERSION OF SEVEN-TRIBTIES.

THE CONVERSION OF SEVEN-TRIRTIES.

BY TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBURE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The rapid conversion at the Treasury Department of Seven-Thirty notes into Five-Twenty bonds is attended with many difficulties on account of the numbers of lost or stolen Seven-Thirty notes sent to the Department. Banks and persons dealing in Seven-Thirties should remember, that although the coupon bonds of the Government are issued payable to bener so that they will pass by delivery, they are good although lost or stolen. When in the hands of a bons fide holder the case is different with the Seven-Thirties, which are issued in blank but with the words or order instead of or bearer imprinted on the face. As long as a 7.30 note romains thus in blank it pesses by delivery like a coupon bond, and a bons fide purchaser for value can collect the same notwithstanding it has been lost or stolen. But in case the holder of the 7.30 fills the blank space with his name, the note then becomes his property, payable to him or order, and he cannot thereafter be deprived of his title by any loss or larceny of the note, any more than the holder of a check or draft payable to his order, and this is the law, notwithstanding his name may have been so skilfully ettracted, by acid or otherwise, as to leave no trace of it. If the holder of a check or draft payable to his order, and due to come written upon the face of the 7.30, his title is good, notwith-standing the erasure, and even sgrainst a boas fide holder, for value, and will be recognized by the Treasury Department, and, upon proof, the note will be paid to him.

All perrons dealing in Government securities ought carefully to bear in mind the foregoing peculiarity of 7.30 notes, which may, as stated, become converted into negotiable securities, payable only to order, which cannot be the cuse with any of the coupon bonds of the Government.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The receipts from Customs

W ASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The receipts from Customs at New-York from the 20th to 31st October, were \$3,509,933; and from 1st to 10th November \$3,154,733; from 1st to 10th November at Beston, \$574,840; Philadelphia, \$210,982; Baltimore, \$176,285; and at New-Orleans, from October 23 to November 3, \$50,863.

THANKSGIVING IN MICHIGAN BY TRIBGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—Gov. Crapo, by proclamation has appointed Thursday, the 19th inst. a day of thanksgrain PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS.

GOV. WELLS ABOUT TO DEMAND THE ARREST OF MUR-DERERS OF LOTAL MEN-A PETITION FOR A PRO-VISIONAL GOVERNOR-GEN. SHERIDAN INSTRUCTED

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following was received at the Tribune Bureau this evening from your special cor

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15 .- We have the very best anthority for stating that, within a few days, Gov. Wells will again urge and, if necessary, demand of the military authorities the arrest of the numerous parties accused of nurdering Union men in the State within the past four months, and against whom the civil authorities have failed to proceed. Any interference with this project will place the responsibility where it belongs.

Gen. Mower has infused new life into the Freedmen's Bureon, and is preparing a statement of outrages com mitted against freedmen, which, together with the evidence, will be laid before the United States Commissioners for his action under the Civil Rights bill.

A petition bearing several thousand signatures is to be ent to Congress praying for the appointment of a Provisional Governor.

Gen. Sheridan in arresting and detaining President Ortega is simply obeying his instructions from Wash-

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

NARRATIVE OF RANSOMED CAPTIVES.

BY THIRGHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15 .- The Times of this corning has a full account of the ransom from the Kiewa Indians of a white family, by Lieut. Hasselburger,

the Third United States Infantry, which is stationed at

Indians of a white family, by Lieut. Hasselburger, of the Third United States Infantry, which is stationed at Fort Dodge. The prisoners all belonged to one family, and at the time they were taken by the Indians were returning from a visit to some sick relatives, and were but a few miles from home when surprised and captured. In the melec that ensued, the head of the family, James Box, was killed and scalped. The remaining members of the family were immediately placed on animals and hurried to the haunts of the savages. The names of the captured were Mrs. Box, a child 11 months old, and her three daughters—Margaret, aged 17 years; Josephine, 16 years old; and Ada, seven years old. In the haunt of this relembless foe the child fell from the arm of its mother, while the Indians were goading the worn-out animals that carried her. It was crushed to death among the rocks, the mother not being allowed to dismoint and see it.

The mother and the two eldest daughters were subjected to the most unheard of cruelty and outrages by their bratal captors, while the youngest, owing to her youth, although spared a fate less horrible, was nevertheless most barbarously used. The child, unable to understand the commands of her fiendish teskimasters, was placed upon live coals, till she was totally reasted.

When rescued she had almost forgotten her mother tongue. Lieut, Hesselburger and his party, after the treaty with the Indians, returned to the post, and procuring the necessary rausom again betook themselves to the Indians that owned them, so as to prevent a repetition of indignities to which, during their stay, they had been continually subjected.

The day following Lieut, Hesselburger and his party, with the two eldest girls, started for Fort Dodge, where they arrived the next day. The guide and the friendly ladians took a direct route from the camp of the Kiowas, reaching the fort by a shorter and quicker route. A few days after the Indians brought the mother and youngest daughter, and a ransom in the shape of nine biankets

mandant of the post.

Altogether they were in captivity about ten weeks, and in that time suffered all the cruelties that the feend-like malignity and heartlessness of their cowardly captors could invent. They are now at Fort Leavenworth, having left Fort Dodge in charge of Licut. Hesselburger on the 5th inst. His instructions are to report to Gen. Haucock, now absent, who will make final disposition of the unfortunates. They will probably be sent to their home in Towas.

The Santa Fe New-Mexican of the 3d inst. has the fol-

lowing:

We have to chronicle another horrible tragedy which occurred at Fort Selden on the 23d ult., resulting in the deaths of placetts. Warner and Hazlehurtt. Warner was the aggressor, and shot Hazlehurst in the stomach. The latter, who was unarmed, then ran into the quarters of the commanding officer, but was followed by Warner, with a pistol cocked and bent upon accomplishing his bloody designs. Seeing no chance of escape, Hazlehurst closed with Warner, and, wrenching the pistol from him, shot him dead on the spot. Hazlehurst was mortally wounded, and expired in four hours afterward.

KANSAS.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY EXCURSION PARTY-INDIAN

HOSTILITIES. LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 15 .- The Pacific Railway ex-

cursion party passed here this afternoon on their way home. after a buffalo hunt on the Plains. All well. sas. Four hundred and fifty cavalry have been sent to

Fort Pearsh, on the Arkansas border. Gen. Gibbs's troops went from Fort Eilsworth yesterday, to protect the Overland Stage Line. LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 15.—Gov. Crawford has ap-

. THE WOOL-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PI TELEGRAPH TO THE VAIBURE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The Wool-Growers' Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The business in order was the consideration of the third resolution, to which opposition had been made by the Illinois delega-tion, and pending the discussion of which in the previous

tion, and pending the discussion of which in the previous evening the Convention adjourned.

The Illinois men held a meeting after the adjournment of the Convention last night, to decide upon their duty in reference to the objectionable resolution, and concluded, as announced by their chairman this morning, to withdraw their opposition, for the sake of harmony. The announcement was received with expressions of gratification by the Convention, and the entire report was unanimously adopted.

adopted.

The Convention decided to assess the wool-growing interest in order to raise funds for meeting the current expenses of the Association.

After some discussion and opposition the following committee was appointed to go to Washington to urge upon Congress the consideration of the wool tariff at an early day: The Hon. H. S. Randall of New-York, Mesers. Montgomery of Ohio, Pottle of New-York, and Garland of

Illinois.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the President of the Association, the Hon. H. S. Randall, for his labors in behalf of the wood-growing interest, and expressing sympathy for him in his present illness. Some further discussion occurred upon the question of raising funds, following which the Convention adjourned sine die.

CANADA.

A CANAL LOCK DAMAGED. BY TRANSPARE TO THE TRIBUNE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—A serious accident occurred to Lock No. 7 on the Beauharnais Canal, and navigation is likely to be interrupted for several days.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

EINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee reassembled this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. J. A.
Rawlings, Vice Presidents, Major-Gen. J. A. Logan, P. P.
Blair, R. J. Ogelsoy, G. A. Smith Brevet Brig. Gens. W. W.
Belknap and Fairchild, Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Brig.-Gen. A. Hickenbaper,
Treasurer, Major-Gen. M. F. Force.
The greater portion of the proceedings were occupied in discussing the proposed monument to Major-Gen. McPherson.
A resolution was finally passed fixing upon Clyde, Ohio, the
burial-place of Gen. McPherson, as the proper place for the
monument.

monument.

After transacting some unimportant business a resolution was adopted to hold the next annual meeting at St. Lonie, the time to be indicated by the President.

Whereupon the Society adjourned. After the adjournment the members in a body visited the Hall of the Board of Trade by invitation, where they were cordially received by the merchants of the city.

MARINE DISASTERS. BY THERESAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

DETROIT, Nov. 15.—The crew of the schooner Adirondack recently underwent extraordinary hardships on Lake Hurou; the schooner was dismasted, and drifted about the Lake 12 days, nine of which were out of sight of land. The crew subsisted for nine days solely on boiled wheat.

THE CANAL BREAK.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 15.—It is reported here that the Canal has given out again at the Palmyra Aquedaet.

The breach in the Canal at Palmyra will be immediately selected, and it will probably be done by Fralay night.